face silver. It was a bimetallic party all west of the Alleghanies. He asserted that it would take more money in 1900 to carry on the Re-publican campaign than it took in 1896. Then take more money in the body of the take more money in the body of the publican campaign than it took in 1800. Then the working people in all the great manufacturing centres had been forced, under the threat of starvation, to vote the Republican ticket, but they did not vote for a gold standard. We are willing. Mr. Teller exclaimed, "to make the campaign on the double standard and to take the chances. If the people then any that they are for a gold standard, that will be the end of it. It is a childish and foolish statement that this bill is not intended to be an obstacle or hindrance to bi-metallism."

Mr. Flatt described a bimetallism on who believed in the impossible, who believed that the two metals could be made equal at the ratio of 10 to 1, and he particularized Mr. Cockrell as one who made that argument.

of 16 to 1, and he particularized Mr. Cockrell as one who made that argument.

Mr. Cockrell replied to Mr. Platt and said he was delighted with that Senator's beautiful imagery as to his waving the wizard's wand and restoring the value of silver. He reminded him that it was by legislation that silver was depreciated. No intelligent man could deny that. He challenged Mr. Aldrich to deny.

"Deny what?" Mr. Aldrich put in.

"Was it legislation." Mr. Cockrell thundered, "that caused the depreciation of silver? If that legislation had been directed toward gold and in favor of silver, the gold would have depreciated just as silver did, and I challenge the Senator to deny it."

"Whose legislation was it?" Mr. Aldrich asked.

I am not saying whose," said Mr. Cockrell. "I am not saying whose," said Mr. Cockrell.
Do not dodge: say yes or no.
Mr. Aldrich—The same legislation that depreciated silver can rehabilitate it.
Mr. Cockrell—And the same legislation would
have caused the depreciation of gold.
"Unquestionably." Mr. Aldrich admitted,
"Unquestionably." Mr. Cockrell repeated.
Then why did you not answer in the beginning? [Laughter]. To admit that legislation
can bring up silver is to sweep away the argument of the Senator from Connecticut."

can bring up silver is to sweep away the argument of the Senator from Connecticut."

Mr. Cockrell triumphantly declared that he had got the Senator from Rhode Island to answer his queer ion once flat-footed, and that was refreshing. [Laughter.]

As Mr. Aldrich was about to make a reply Mr. Cockrell broke out again: "Wait a moment," he said, "I have got him cornered. It is a question of hower, pure and simple—the power to utilize all the silver offered. The Senator from Rhode Island says we can not do it alone. He says that would take us to silver monometallism; but that we can do it by combination with other nations. I say that we can do in alone. As to the crime of 1873—"

"There was no crime in it." Mr. Aldrich interposed. terposed.
"There was a crime in it." Mr. Cockrell ex-claimed, "a crime against tiod and humanity

and civilization.

Mr. Morgan's substitute having been virtually withdrawn. Mr. Teiler offered as a substitute for the committee amendment the following: "The people of the United States are in favor of bimetallism and are in favor of an international agreement with the great commercial nations of the world that we admit of the use of both gold and silver at such an established ratio as will maintain the parity between gold and silver coin; and the efforts of the Governor and the control of the Governor and Gov such an international agreement as speedily

as possible,"
Mr. Wolcott | Rep., Col. | opposed his colleague's substitute. He said; "If I could frame the language respecting an amendment which declares the principles and policy of the Re-publican party respecting the restoration of publican party respecting the restoration of bimetallism. I should make it strong and vigorous and unqualified and earnest. I should probably add many phrases to the declaration as to the purpose of the amendment reported by the committee. But I cannot make the language for the Committee on Finance, I cannot frame a language for this side of the chamter. In good faith I accept the declarations of honorable Senators belonging to a party whose record is one of honor, and not of dishonor, and who have stated again and again on the floor of the Senate that they are desirous of the principle of international bimetallism, and that they stand ready to assist in bringing about the accomplishment of that beneficent result. As an honest man I accept that statement, and am grateful for that admission and that appendage to this bill. I accept it because I know that it is made in good tath. It may be, in the opinion of the to assist in bringing about the accomplishment of that beneficent result. As an honest man I accept that statement, and am grateful for that admission and that appendage to this bill. I accept it because I know that it is made in good lath. It may be, in the opinion of the Senator from Neuraska (Mr. Allen) fallacious and futile. It maybe, in the opinion of the Senator from Mesouri (Mr. Vest) humiliating and disgraceful. It is enough for me, it is enough for any man who wants to be a Republican and who is a bimetallist and wants to believe that the Republican party will not agree to the reopening of the American mint to silver at 16 to I without enough the wishes of any other country, but will stand ready to assist in bringing about, with the consent of the leading nations of the world, the restoration of the bimetallic system at some fair rate. Because I believe that I support it. And I am not going to be driven from my carnest desire as a Republican to stand with the committee, to stand with the party, by changes of phraseology, however specious or attractive they may be. It may be true, I hope it is, that the people of the United States are in tavor of bimetallism and desirous of an international agreement. I do not conceive it to be my duty as a Senator of the United States are in tavor of bimetallism and desirous of an international agreement. I do not conceive it to be my duty as a Senator of the United States for enace in the statute book of our country a statement as to the belief of the people of the United States.

Mr. Shoun flow, Idahoi supported the bill and the Committee amendment and expressed his belief that the measure did not, in any way, endanger the cause of bimetallism, but rather aided its ultimate accomplishment, and that when the recognition of silver came it would be through the efforts of the Republican

e vote was then taken on Mr. Teller's sub-Stitute for the Committee amendment and it was defeated: yeas, 27; nays, 5, as follows: Yeas-Messes, B.te, Berry, Butler, Chandler, Chillon, tark Mon., Clas, Chilesson, Danie, Harris, Hellfeld, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Ken-ney, Mehney, Medawin, Mortin, Mong, Morjan, Peluis, Raulius, Stewart, Taliaferro, Teller, Tillman, Aldrich, Allison, Beveridge, Bur-Nays—Messes, Aldreit, Allison, Beverlage, Bur-rows, C. Hern, Carrie, Clork, Wyco, Collom, Davis, Deboe, Derew, Elkins, Feirbanks, Feraker, Foster, Frye, ee av, Halo, Hanna, Hansbreuth, Hawley, Kash, L. missin, Leder, McBride, McComas, McCam-ber, McMillan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (8, N., Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Ross, Scott, Swell, Shong, Sanon, Spooner, Thurs-ton, Wetmore and Wolcott - 15, (Republicans and Silver Republicans in Roman, Democrats in italics and Populists in small capitals.) The vote was next taken on the amendment

retorted from the Finance Committee and wastagned to: Yeas 45, navs 30, as follows Was agreed of Peas to, Indison, Beveridge, Burrows, Carter Chandler, Clark Wyo. Crillom, Davis, Deboe, Denew, Elkins, Farbanks, Forsker, Foster, Fryo. Goza, Hale, Hanna, Harsbrough, Hawler, Hoar, Kean, Lodge, Meiride, McCumber, McMillan, McComa, Masch, Nolson, Penrose, Perkins, Flatt Comm, Platt N. Y., Fritchard, Quarles, Ross Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Thurston, W. Daere, W. Well, Shoup, St. Market, M. Market, M. St. Market, M. St. Market, M. Market, (Conn., Platt N. Y., Frie hard, Quarles, Ross Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Thurston, W. Dore and Wol-ott-45.

Nays—Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Harris, Heitfeld, Jenes Ark, Jones Nev.), Kenney, Lindmay, McEnery, McLaurin, Martin, Money, Mergan, Pettus, Rawlins, Stewart, Sullivan, Taliaferro, Teller, Tillman, Turiev and Vest—30. Mr. Stewart (hep. Nev.) offered an amend-ment to strike out of the bill the words "gold ment to strike out of the bill the words 'gold coin of the present standard value,' and to insert the words 'in coin of the standard value of July 14, 1870.' The amendment was laid on the table, 44 to 26.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala) offered an amend.

or the table, 44 to 29.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ma.) offered an amendment that gold coin and silver dollars coined by the United States shall be legal tender at their nominal value. Pefeated: 27 to 44.

Mr. Pettus offered another amendment declaring that nothing in the act shall be construed to affect the present legal tender quality of silver dollars. Defeated: 26 to 44.

Mr. McLaurin (Dem., 8, C.) offered an amendment repealing that ax on State bank circulation. Rejected: 20 to 37.

Mr. Morgan renewed the amendment which he had offered early in the day. Rejected: 27 to 47. he had offered early in the day. Rejected: 27 to 47.
Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) offered an amend-

ent opening the mints of the United States the coinage of silver. Rejected, 28 to 47. The substitute was then agreed to without a yea and may vote, and the bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended by the Senate substitute and it was passed: Yeas, 46: mays, 25: as follows: Yeas-Messrs, Aldrich, Allison, Beveridge, Bur

Yeas—Messrs Aldrich, Allison, Beveridge, Burrows, Caffery, Carter, Clark (Wyon, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Debew, Elkins, Fairbanks, Forsker, Foster, Frye, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Kean, Leadran, Lodge, McBerde, McComas, McCumber, McMillan, Mason, Nelson, Penrose, Perins, Platt (No. P.) Pittchard, Quarles, Ross, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Thurston, Wetmore and Wolcott—4d.
Nays—Messrs, Beer, Herry, Bettler, Catheron, Iran-tel, Harris, Reitfefeld, Jones Nev.), Kenney, McEnry, McLaura, Martin, Mon y, Moryan, Pettus, Rancins, Stewart, Sullivia, Talkiterro, Teller, Tillman, Turkey and Vest—2b.
(Republicans and Silver Republicans in roman)

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE TROCEEDINGS.

General Debate in Committee of the Whole Over the Legislative Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-General debate pending consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill continued in the House to-day until 4 o'clock, and then the bill, which had received no attention in the two days in which it had been before the House, was read by paragraphs for amendment for an hour. It is likely that the rest of the week will be occupied with its further consid

Mr. Boutell (Rep., III), made an exhaustive and interesting speech on the power, under the Constitution of the United States, to acquire and hold toreign territory, asserting that the ratification by the people of Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana in 1803 settled that proposition in the affirmative. Mr. Underwood, (Dem., Ala.) spoke in favor of the repeal of the Fitteenth Amendment, which he said had proved a failure, after thirty years' trial. Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) made a vigorous attack upon the administration of the civil by Johnson's Digestive Tablets.—Adv.

service by the commission authorized by the law of 1883. He said the passage of the Civi Service law was not necessary for the improve ment of the service, for at the time of it enactment it was confessedly a model for the world. Its origin was due to the fact that from 1861 to 1883 there had been an unbroken

world. Its origin was due to the fact that from 1861 to 1883 there had been an unbroken series of Republican administrations, and the avowed purpose of Mr. Pendleton, the author of the law, was to secure a division of the offices for Democrats. It was originally intended to be confined to the departments at Washington, for Mr. Pendleton held it to be a tentative measure merely.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.)—I believe the gentleman, as much as any one man, was responsible for the St. Louis platform of 1858. Why did he insert the plank declaring for an extension of this service?

Mr. Grosvenor—Why has the gentleman (Richardson) himself acted the fool a great many times? Great laughter, in which Richardson joined.

Mr. Grosvenor, continuing, said that there were two things he was after in that platform, and that when he got those he let the little fellows do the decorating. [Renewed laughter.] The gentleman from Indiana (Hemenway) had stated yesterday. Mr. Grosvenor went on, and that was the cause of his speaking to-day, that 10 per cent of the clerks at present employed were inefficient. He further stated that officials would not give the names of the inefficient ones, nor obey the law requiring them to discharge such. There would be no discharges, Grosvenor said, because the executive orders governing them required a process humiliating to the employee and disgusting to his chief.

A colloquy ensued, in which Messrs. Grosvenor, Gillette and Fitzgerald of Massachu-

his chief.

A colloquy ensued, in which Messrs. Grosvenor, Gillette and Fitzgerald of Massachusetts took part, which was ended by Mr. Hemenway, who quoted the statement of Capt. Davis of the Naval Observatory to the sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations: "I sent to the Civil Service Commission," he said. "the other day for an engineer, and they sent me a Methodist parson and a negro at that." [Laughter.]

After passing over twenty-six pages of the bill, including the appropriations for Congress and the Congressional Library, the committee rose, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

GORMAN WAS OPPOSED TO BRYAN. But Says Nothing Can Prevent His Renomi-

nation and That He Will Support Him WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman, according to a report published in the Washington Post this morning, denied the statement made in a New York paper yesterday that he had acted in collusion with Mr. Croker in the effort to renominate Bryan, in order that

directed against such action. I did not believe it was a wise thing to nominate him. I
believe now, however that nothing can prevent his selection as the head of the Demoeratic ticket. He certainly has the people behind him to a remarkable degree.
"Will you support Bryan if he is nominated?"
was asked.
"Certainly. I supported him in 1898, and I
shall support him again this year. I do not
propose to desert my party."
Mr. Gorman went on to say that the Demoeratic chances for success were better now than
in 1898, and had improved greatly even within
the last three weeks. "The tide," he said, "is
now running against the Administration." He
thought that the new Hay-Pauneefote treaty
had had a great deal to do with the change in
public sentiment, because it had given color to
the assertion that the Administration had an
understanding with Great Britain, and that an
offensive and defensive alliance would be the
next step.
"This treaty." he said, "and the conditions in

I think, too. The helded, that the passage of the gold standard bill will also help us, because it will remove all danger of the free coinage of silver and will bring back to the Democratic ranks those who left it in 1800 on the silver and will bring back to the Democratic ranks those who left it in 1800 on the silver issue?"

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

North Atlantic Squadron at Culebra Island, Near Puerto Rico.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The flagship New York, the battleship Texas and the gunboat Vixen arrived at Culebra Island, near Puerto Rico, yesterday. The Vixen went back to St. Thomas, whence she sailed to-day for Culebra. The training ship Dixie left St. Thomas for Culebra and Madeira to-day. These movements indicate the importance which Culebra has assumed in the West Indies. It has a harbor, Target Pay, which is considered to be more suitable for a naval coaling station than San Juan, and the vessels mentioned will take coal there from the collier Casar. The Vixen well make a survey of the harbor preliminary to the construction of a coaling station. The New York in Target Bay for a week or more and will then proceed to New Orleans for the Mardi Gras celebration.

Secretary Long today directed the gunboat Mardi Gras celebration.

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Secretary Long today directed the gunboat Machias to proceed to Pensacola for Mardi Gras. She is now at Key West. The gunboat Scorpion, with the Inter-oceanic Canal Commission surveying party on board, reached Kingston, Jamaica, to-day. The training ship Alliance arrived at Barbados, and the naval transport Solace at Yokonama; the distilling ship and collier Iris left Hong Kong for Manila, and the collier Marcellus left Port Royal for Key West, all to-day.

Plague Situation in Honolulu Improving. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Quartermaster-General Ludington received to-day from Major George H. Ruhlin, Quartermaster at Honolulu, letter telling of the plague situation up to Feb. 24. The letter says:

"The situation with respect to the bubonic The situation with respect to the bubonic plague in Honoidu is improving very rapidly. In the last six days there have been no new cases. The restrictive measures and Board of Health acting under the authority of the Hawaiian Government are still in force, but practically the risk of infection to any person outside of the few remaining premises occupied by the lower classes of Asiatics or native Hawaiians is very remote."

Washington Notes.

Washington, Feb 15.—The Comptroller of the Currency to-day levied an assessment of 100 percent upon the capital stock of the Globe National Bank of Boston, payable March 15, 1300. The capital of the bank is \$1,000,000. The House Committee on Election of the President Vice-President and members of Congress this morning agreed to favorably report Representative Capron's resolution providing that no polygamist shall be elected to the House or Senate.

The State Department was notified to-day that Arthur J. Snow, an employee in the New York office of the Wells-Fargo Company, who was charged with embezzlement and was arrested in Canada, had been committed for extradition in Montreal.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-These naval orders were issued to-day: Passed Assistant Surgeon G. H Barber, to the Kearsarge. Kearsarve.

Assistant Paymasters George W. Reeves and Stewart Rhodes, to temporary duty on the Independence. Mare Island Yard, for instructions, then to the Asiatic station.

Commander R. R. Ingersoll, from the Naval Academy to duty at the Norfolk Yard as ordinance

Commander R. R. Ingersoll, from the Naval Academy to duty at the Norfolk Yard as ordnance inspector.

Professor of Mathematics W. S. Eichelberger, to duty at the Naval Observatory, Washington.

Lieut. C. L. Mussey, from the Constellation and sick leave granted for two months.

Commander T. H. Stevens, from additional duty as ordnance inspector at the Norfolk Yard.

Capt. George C. Reiler, from the command of the Philadelphia, when relieved and to duty as General Inspector of the Wisconsin, Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Capt William W. Meade, from duty as Captain of the Navy Yard. Mare Island, to the command of the Philadelphia.

Capt William H. Whiting, immediately to duty at the Navy Yard. Mare Island, as Captain of the Yard. These changes among others on the Asiatic station have been made by Rear Admiral Watson and the Navy Department notined by telegraph: Ensagn D. W. Wurtzbaugh, from the Yorktown to the Yokohama Hospital for treatment. Naval Cadet Z. H. Madism from the Vorktown to the Wanila, Ensign O. S. Knepper, Paragna to the Brooklyn: Lieutenant Calent C. W. Cole Paragna to the Brooklyn: Lieutenant Cammander J. A. Norris, from command of the Glacter to the Mare Island Navy Yard for treatment; Lieut W. G. Hannum from the Glacter to the Monteey; Lieut dunior Grade A. Althouse, from the New Orleans to the Paragna. Naval Cadet W. T. Tarrant, from the New Orleans to the Brooklyn; Lieutenant-Commander M. E. Hall, from the New Orleans to command the Glacter. Naval Cadet W. T. Horne, from the Brooklyn to the Paragua, Ensign A. W. Marshall, from the Brooklyn to the New Amaded to the Brooklyn to the New Amaded Cadet C. Boome, from the Helena to the Monterey to the Brooklyn; Naval Cadet A. F. Mars from the Permeton to the Pampanga; Lieut W. P. Eliott, from Cavite Naval Cadet E. T. Constein, from the Parinecton to the Promoklyn; Naval Cadet J. S. Graham, from the Brooklyn; Naval Cadet J.

MONTANA BRIBERY CASE.

COUNTY JUDGE COYNE OF GENESEE, N. Y., A WITNESS FOR CLARK.

He Says Hewitt, an Anti-Clark Witness, Intimated to Him That the \$30,000 Bribe Money Was Put Up by Daly-Judge Hunt Tells of \$100,000 Offered Him to Throw the Wellcome Case Out of Court. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-The inquiry into the charges of bribery in the last Senatorial election in Montana was resumed this morning

after a day's intermission by the Senate Com-

mittee on Privileges and Elections. Edward P. Coyne of Genesee, N. Y., County Judge of Livingston county, testified to a conversation which he had last November with Hewitt, one of the anti-Clark witnesses, in which Hewitt said that Wellcome had not the ghost of a chance, that he would be disbarred because Daly owned the court, and because the case against Wellcome was being conducted for the purpose of getting testimony against Clark. Witness made the remark that that was pretty hard on Wellcome, and Hewitt said that the Daly people all liked Wellcome and felt sorry for him, but that they were after Clark and would not stop at anything to beat him. "There was some talk," witness con-

the Daly people as part of a scheme to defeat Clark. The examination of this witness was here suspended and another witness took his place. who was called by the chairman, and whose testimony was adverse to the Clark case. This witness was William H. Hunt, one of three Supreme Court Judges of Montana, a blackhaired, scholarly looking man, the son of a former Secretary of the Navy. He was exam ined by the chairman as to interviews which he had had with his family physician in Helena.

tinued, "about the \$30,000 and Hewitt said he

thought that the money had been put up by

Dr. Treacey. Judge Hunt testified that the doctor told him that there was a party in Helena who had \$100,000 and would put it up if the Weilcome case could be thrown out of court. He told the Judge that he ought not to be on the bench, that it would break him down, and that he would like to see him get the money if he

statement made in a New York paper yesterday that he had acted in collusion with Mr. Croker in the effort to renominate Brvan, in order that the latter might be defeated this year and thus permanently removed from polities. He said:

"I never talked with Mr. Croker on the subject, and never have been a party to any pian to renominate Mr. Bryan. On the contrary, all my efforts, I am very frank to state, have been directed against such action. I did not believe now, however, that nothing can prevent his selection as the head of the Democratic ticket. He certainly has the people behind him to a remarkable degree."

"Will you support Bryan if he is nominated?"
was asked.
"Certainly. I supported him in 1836, and had improved greatly even within the last three weeks. "The tide," he said, "is now running against the Administration." He thought that the new Hay-Pauneefote treaty had had a great deal to do with the change in public sentiment, because it had given color to the assertion that the Administration had an understanding with Great Britain, and that an offensive and defensive alliance would be the next step.

"This treaty." he said, "and the conditions in the Philippines, to say nothing of the vexatious problems that are constantly arising to piasue the Administration, are helping the Democratic traces." I said: This treaty. "he said, "and the conditions in the Philippines, to say nothing of the vexatious problems that are constantly arising to piasue the Administration, are helping the Democratic traces." I had not show and defensive alliance would be the next step.

"This treaty." he said, "and the conditions in the Philippines, to say nothing of the vexatious problems that are constantly arising to piasue the Administration, are helping the Democratic traces. I had not brought the matter to the give you. I had no \$50,000. I he do nothing to give you. I had no \$50,000. I he do not had not consider the matter to the part of the subject had not brought the matter to the part of the subject had not brought the m

Witness thought Corbett had warned him because he had made, in connection with Dr. Treacey, an unsuccessful assault on Judge Hunt's honor, and that Certett had come to him in order, by appearing to warn him, to impress upon him [Figott] the fact that he had had nothing to do with the Treacey-Hunt matter.

Impress upon him Figoti the fact that he had had nothing to do with the Treacey-Hunt matter.

Attorney-General Cornelius Nolan, the next witness, testified that Dr. Treacey said to him: "There ought to be some money in it for you," mentioning the sum of \$100,000. Witness told Troccy to inform Clark that he was a dirty, contemptible dog, and that if his shrivelled carcuss were filled with gold and offered to him (Nolan) he would refuse it. Treacey said he might as well take the money, as he would be accused of being bought by the Daly people if he did not go with the Clarks.

In reply to a question by Mr. Faulkner, witness said he2thought if he had conducted the case so lamely that Wellcome had been acquitted he would have been doing "something" for Wellcome. His personal relation with Dr. Treacey had not been changed by the offer to bribe him. He was indignant, but his ladignation was directed at Clark and not at Treacey.

Mr. Faulkner wanted to know why Nolan bad not prosecuted Treacey for attempted bribery. The witness reflied that it was not his business, but admitted it was within his duty to notify the Attorney of the county. He thought it would be difficult to secure a conviction. He was not anxious to proceed against Dr. Treacey, but against those who would place money at his disposal.

The committee then adjourned until tomorrow afternoon.

IN HONOR OF MISS ANTHONY.

Two Receptions Close the Woman Suffrage

Convention in Washington. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Although the regular sessions of the National American Woman Suffrage Convention have closed, two receptions were arranged by the delegates to-day as a sort of farewell to the convention city. The earlier one at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Lafayette Opera House, was planned in honor of the eightieth birthday anniversary of Miss Susan B. Anthony, the retiring President of the eightieth birthday anniversary of Miss Susan B. Anthony, the retiring President of the organization. This evening a public reception was held at the Corcoran Gallery of Art. The programme for the afternoon reception, included music by a mandolin club of young women and speeches by the leading members of the association. The occasion was intended as a "love feast" for the venerable Miss Anthony.

as a "love feast" for the venerable Miss Anthony.

At the concluding session of the convention proper last evening Miss Anthony delivered her farewell address to a large audience and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt made an address as the newly elected President.

Furniture From Auld Lang Syne.

The good old wood and the good old work of the good old days.

And more than Furniture. There are Grandfathers' Clocks and Grandmothers' Spinning Wheels, Antique Pictures, Antique Silver and Brass, Old Arms and Armor -a museum in interest. To look no loss-to buy profit.

Schmitt Brothers,

Modern Furniture-in stock and to order.

Two | Cor. 25th St. & 4th Ave. | Two | Stores. | 40 East 23d St. | Stores.

VIN MARIANI Mariani Wine-World Famous Tonic

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES, Vin Mariani is on sale at crug stores throughout the world. Though imitation may be considered the highest compliment, the public is especially cautioned against substitutes and imitations attempted, owing to the popularity of Vin Mariant.

MACRUM'S STORY DISCREDITED. State Department Does Not Believe That His Mail Was Tampered With.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Charles E. Macrum's occusations against the State Department, in the statement which he gave to the press last night, are regarded by the Department, the officials there say, as not worthy of an answer. The charge made by Mr. Macrum that the British censor at Durban opened his official mail and held up his official despatches is considered by the Department to be the only thing in the statement that requires notice. After having an examination made of the records of the Pretoria Consulate, an official of the Department authoritatively expressed the opinion that Mr. Macrum had not told the truth in regard to his claim that his official mail was being regularly tampered with by the British authorities. The statement which THE Sun reporter obtained from an official authorized to make it represents the position of the State Department.

"The published statement of Mr. Macrum does not appear to have seriously disturbed the officers of the Department of State. While they do not think it necessary to discuss his statement in detail or otherwise dignify it by a specific refutation, yet one of them stated emphatically that Mr. Macrum never reported to the Department the incident upon which he lays so much stress, that his official mail was being regularly tampered with by the British authorities, nor does the Department place the slightest credence in such statements. Hedid, in a general way, report that both official and private mail intended for American citizens did not reach him punctually and asked that protest be made on account of this rather arbitrary proceeding on the part of the postal authorities, to quote Mr. Macrum's official correspondence. Every report from Mr. Macrum was carefully studied, and, so far as the Department was able to ascertain the situation, it was learned that no unnecessary delaynone, certainly, beyond what might be expected during a state of war-existed. Under these circumstances, naturally, some delay was inevitable and unavoidable; but that any correspondence, official or otherwise, was ever opened, inspected or delayed by the British authorities the Department does not for an instant believe. Certain it is that Mr. Macrum never reported it.

"Mr. Macrum stated that his Vice-Consul, Mr. Van Ameringen, closed up his business, took the oath of allegiance to the republic, and went to the front as a burgher. When Mr. Ameringen applied for appointment as Vice-Consul at Pretoria, he stated that he was born in Holland; that his legal residence was at Pretoria, and that he was a naturalized citizen of the South African Republic. This application was dated Pretoria, Nov. 12, 18a;."

A resolution introduced to-day by Representative Wheeler of Kentucky directs the Secretary of State to inform the holder if Consul Macrum informed the State Department that his legal residence was at Pretoria, and the Empire of Great Steps, if any, have been taken to obtain an explanation and apology from the British Government. He is further directed to inform the House "what truth there is in the charge that a secret treaty exists between the Republic of the Unit specific refutation, yet one of them stated emphatically that Mr. Macrum never reported to

HANNA-PAYNE SHIPPING BILL.

Efforts Being Made to Bring About Party Harmony on the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-The Senate Commerce Committee to-day began the consideration of the Hanna-Payne Shipping bill, together with the amendments reported by the sub-committee having the bill in charge. These mittee having the bill in charge. These amendments are similar to those already presented to the House bill by Representative Grosvenor, and propose to increase the compensation to be paid the slower classes of steamers, and to limit to \$2,000,600 the amount of subsidy for the high-speed ships. The committee adjourned before disposing of all the amendments, and the bill went over until the next meating.

amendments, and the bill went over until the next meeting.

The Republican members of the House Committee on Merchant Marine held a conference this morning with the object of bringing about party harmony on the Shipping bill, but were unable to agree. Four of the members declined to support the measure in its present condition, contending that it would not accomplish its purpose without radical amendments. A further effort will be made to reach a compromise on the conflicting views of the Republican members,

FROM OUR SAMOAN ISLANDS.

The Inhabitants of Tutulla Delighted to Be Under American Authority.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-The Navy Department has received a report by mail, dated Pago Pago, Samoa, Dec. 7, 1800, from Commander B. F. Tiley of the coller Abarendar, who was directed to inform the inhabitants of Tutulia and the smaller islands transferred to the United States by partition treaty that these islands had been placed under American au-

islands had been placed under American authority.

"So far as I can learn," says Commander Tiley, every inhabitant of Tutulia is delighted at the prospect of the United States assuming the government of the island. I am informed that this prospect is also pleasing to the inhabitants of Manua. Everything is perfectly quiet and orderly in this island, and, so far as I can learn, in all the islands."

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate sent the following nominations to the Senate: State—James Allison of Kansas to be a Commissioner of the United States to the International Exposition to be held at Paris in 1969.

Regular Army—Corps of Engineers, Major William S. Stanton, to be Lieutenant-Colonel: Capt. George W. Goethis, to be Major: First Lieutent. Charles Kellar, to be the Captain: Second Lieut. Frank C. Bogga, Jr., to be First Lieutenant.

Subsistence Pepartment—Capt. Pavid L. Brainard, to be Major: o be Major

to be Major.

Volunteer Army — Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Volunteer Army — Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Albert S. Cummins, to be Colonel: Major treerge L. Bryam, to be fleutemant-Colonel: Capt. Louis C. Scherer, to be Major, First Lieut. Zan F. Collett, to be Captain: Second Lieut. Richard H. Brewer, to be First Lieutemant.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.—To be Second Lieutemants: Battalion Sergi.-Major John M. Craig, First Sergit. Israel F. Costello, Sergit. John Huntsman, Quartermaster-Sergit. George F. Young, Sergit Major George J. Oden; to be First Lieutemant; Second Lieut, Edward McGowan.

ALBANY STILL FLOODED.

Rescue of the Consolidated Ice Company's Men on Montgomery Island.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.-The flood has gone down nearly four feet from the top notch of yesterday morning, but there is still a 16-foot freshet and many of the streets in the south freshet and many of the streets in the south end are submerged. Many people are sending supplies of food, groceries and coal to the police for the relief of the destitute families, and a dozen policemen are distributing these supplies from rowboats. Street-car traffle is still suspended and the water will have to go four or five feet lower before the power house will be freed from the flood and the big engines can start up again. The Weather Bureau predicts snow for to-night and colder weather to-morrow, so that the outlook for the flooded districts is anything but alluring.

The fifty employees of the Consolidated Ice Company, who were imprisoned by the flood on Montgomery Island, just south of this city, were rescued to-day with the aid of small boats. They were nearly famished from cold and hunger. The officials of the Consolidated Ice Company in New York had telegraphed to tug owners here offering to pay liberally if a tug was sent down the river to rescue the men. Preparations were made to send a boat down, but just as it was to start word came by messenger that all were safe.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 15.—The big ice gorge formed in the Mohawk at this city caused the highest water known here in years, the river rising sixteen and a half feet. The entire lower portion of the town is submerged and Washington avenue on the river front has been washed out on the west side and seriously undermined. This aiternoon dynamite was utilized in an effort to relieve the pressure and afford the water an avenue of escape by loosening the ice in the jam at the Glenville bridge. The ice was showed up to almost the bridge flooring. Immense boulders were disloded and the ice that remained in the gorge is thought to be so weakened that any jurther rise of the river will dislode it.

Many buildings along the west side of Washington avenue, between Water and Fuller streets, are seriously undermined, and the strong current of the water diverted from the main channel into Frog Aley River is still working have. Chief of Police Campbell end are submerged. Many people are sending

MAZET WITNESS IN TROUBLE.

An Order for the Arrest of John Romanelli Issued by Justice Dickey.

Supreme Court Justice Dickey, in Brooklyn, esterday granted an order for the arrest of John Romanelli, an Italian junk dealer of 568 John Romanelli, an Italian junk dealer of 568.
Sackett street, in a suit brought against him by
Vincenzo Mellio. Mellio obtained a judgment
of \$179.40 against Romanelli, and the execution was returned unsatisfied. Romanelli was
a witness before the Mazet Committee, where
he testified that he had secured a contract to
pick over the ash dumps in Brooklyn, but was
compelled to pay \$550 to John Morrissey Gray,
who was a Demogratic candidate for Register
last fall, before he could begin his work.

HORTON LAW REPEAL BILL.

IT IS PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY

BY A VOTE OF 92 TO 35. Its Opponents Will Make a Fight in the Senate, Where They Expect to Win-The Bill Raising the Salaries of the State Tax Commissioners Passed in the Senate.

the Assembly and was passed without objection being made to it. Aside from Speaker Nixon's admonition that it was the bill repealing the Horton law, no more attention was paid to it than if it was an ordinary bill. There was no hustling for votes, and both sides appeared as unconcerned as if it was simply a local bill. It was so entirely different from what took place a year ago when the same bill was before the House that the contrast was noticeable It was not made a party measure, as the following Democrats voted for it: Messrs. Barnes. Demarest, Frisbee, Halpin, A. Z. Hyman, Met ealf, Morris, Sage and Wissel. Mr. Metzler of Buffalo was the only Republican to vote against the bill, which was passed by a vote of 92 to 35. The bill was sent to the Senate at once and will be referred to the Committee on Codes and a hearing will be had on the measure next Thursday afternoon. It is in the upper House that the fight will take place, and the opponents of the bill claim that the required twenty-six votes to pass the measure cannot be secured in the Senate.

The Senate to-day passed the Assembly bill increasing the salaries of the members of the State Tax Commission from \$2,500 to \$5,000. and giving each member \$2,500 for travelling expenses. The Senate also passed the Finance Committee bill appropriating \$29,500 to enable the Tax Commission to employ experts and other assistance needed to carry out the provisions of the Franchise Tax law.

Mr. Brennan's bill, providing that the Magistrates of Brooklyn shall be elected instead of appointed, and permitting others than lawyers o be elected Magistrates, caused a short discussion in the Assembly to-day. Mr. Trainer was the first to object to it, on the ground that was the first to object to it, on the ground that it aided the dismemberment of the New York city charter, and was only another species of special legislation for various parts of the greater city which was a menace to local government. He wanted the bill referred back to the committee and fought out there and defeated. Mr. Davis supported Mr. Trainer in his opposition, and said that the feature of permitting others than lawyers to become Magistrates made the bill a victous one. Measrs, Phillips and S. F. Hyman also spoke in opposition. The bill was recommitted.

Magistrates made the bill a victous one. Messrs. Phillips and S. F. Hyman also spoke in opposition. The bill was recommitted.

Mr. Fallows's bill, providing for a permanent schedule of salaries for the teachers of New York city and making four permanent rules for the e-chool government, was advanced to third reading in the Assembly to-day without opposition. The bill will come up for final passage either Monday night or Tuesday.

Mr. Streiler introduced in the Assembly to-day a bill providing that all paving work done in all cities of the State shall be by day's work, and that none but entizens of the United States and legal residents of the city shall be employed on the work.

Assemblyman Stevens has introduced an amendment to the law relating to the crucity to children by providing that no child under eight years of age can sell papers or black boots on the streets at any time, and no child under lourieur years of age can either sell papers or black boots on the streets between the hours of 10 P. M. and 5 A. M. If they are permitted to do so the parents shall be held responsible.

Mr. Lewis introduced a bill, the object of

monsible.

Mr. Lewis introduced a bill, the object of

Mr. Lewis introduced a bill, the object of which is to get at the amount of real estate exempted from taxation. His bill requires the assessors of each city to prepare a tabulated statement of all real property in that city exempt from taxation, together with the reasons for the exemption. The list is to be made up the first Monday in April of each year and is to be filed with the Comptroller.

Senator Elsberg to-ony introduced a bill providing for home rule in local taxation and the apportionment of the State tax by an automatic process. The State tax is apportioned to the several counties in the proportion that the total taxes land in each county, except State and school taxes, bear to the gross amount of such taxes laid in all the counties during the preceding year. The Supervisors of each county and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New York may determine the class or classes of property which shall be taxed therein, provided there is no discrimination. This method of raising State revenue would do away entirely with the friction of equalization and leaves all property now taxable to be taxed locally. The bill permits the exemption of mortgages in any county that wishes to exempt them, but permits any county to tax them if it pleases. The taxation of mortgages will be entirely controlled by local sentiment.

of mortgages will be entirely controlled by local sentiment.

A bill introduced by Senator Grady authorizes the New York city Comptroller to issue \$1,000,000 bonds annually to make payment for legal claims, charges and expenses against the city for which no other provision for payment has been made.

The Telephone Rate-Reduction bill to-day made its annual reappearance in the Legisla. The letephone Este-Reduction bill to-day made its annual reappearance in the Legislature. It was introduced by Senator Sullivan. Senator Wilcox introduced a bill making it unlawful to manufacture or offer for sale any article or preparation intended for use as a food, or in the preparation of food, which contains arsenic, calomel, bismuth, ammonia or alum.

Col. Shepherd Accuses Trustees Campbell tains arsenic, calomer, bishator Higgins emalum.

A bill introduced by Senator Higgins embodies views expressed by Gov. Roosevelt. It
authorizes the State Factory Inspector to appoint volunteer deputy inspectors, to serve
without pay, in performing special work, such
as certain charitable organizations in New
York city are now engaged in. These volunteer deputies will be paid by such societies in
some cases, and in others will serve for the ome cases, and in others will ood they can accomplish. The Senate passed these bills:

Senate passed these bills:

Senate Plunkitt's, appropriating \$350,000 to provide additions to and further equipment in the buildings occupied by the American Museum of Natural History in New York city.

Mr. Cooley's, to prevent the opening of streets or avenues through the grounds of the Sacred Heart Convent in New York city.

Senator Eisberg's, allowing attorneys for defending a client in a criminal action, when appointed by the court, compensation for his services not exceeding \$5500.

Mr. Gale's, providing for the construction of a ing \$500.

Mr. Gale's, providing for the construction of a sewerage system in the borough of Queens, to be paid for by local a-se-sment.

Also, requiring New York city to purchase fire apparatus for the volunteer fire department of the borough of Queens.

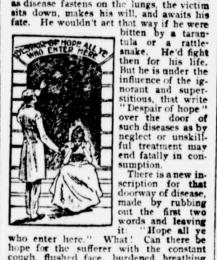
The Assembly passed these bills to-day: Mr. Rytenberg's, making a preferred cause an ac-ion in which a trustee in bankruptcy is either a deendant or plaintiff.

Mr. Bedeli's, requiring engineers to blow the

The door that Dante saw had this inscrip-The door that Dant's saw had this inscription over it: "Despair of hope, all ye who enter here." When man despairs of hope he drains the very dregs of despair.

There are certain forms of disease to which medical ignorance and popular superstition have given the title of "Hope. less." That very fact handicaps the sufferers from such diseases by robbing them of the courage to try to regain health. This is:

the courage to try to regain health. This is particularly true of lung diseases. As soon as disease fastens on the lungs, the victim sits down, makes his will, and awaits his fate. He wouldn't act the region of the lungs of th



hope for the sufferer with the constant cough, flushed face, burdened breathing and emaciated body? The record says Ninety-eight out of every hur cases in which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been used have been permantly cured. "Golden Medical Discovery" positively cures weak lungs, bronchitis, obstinate lingering cough, bleeding of the lungs and kindred ailments, which,

if neglected, find a fatal ending inconsump-tion. It contains no alcohol, whisky or other stimulant. other stimulant.

"Your medicine is the best I have ever taken," writes Mrs. Jennie Dingman of Vanburen, Kalkaska Co., Mich. "Last spring I had a bad cough; got so bad I had to be in bedailt he time. My husband thought I had consumption. He wanted me to get a dector, but I told him if it was consumption they could not help me. We thought we would try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and before I had taken one bottle the cough stopped and I have since had no signs.

the cough stopped and I have since had no signs of its returning." Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the best for the bowels. Use them with the "Discovery."

ALBANY, Feb. 15.-Owing to the expected early adjournment, the Lewis bill to repeal the Horton law was placed on to-day's calendar in

children on the Allegany and Cataraugus reserva-tions compulsory.

Senator Cullen's, permitting the Police Commis-sioners of New York city to rehear the charges against Philip Ryan, a policeman of the first grade, for reinstatement.

Senator Grancy's, increasing the territory of the village of Irvington by adding adjacent lands on which the waterworks owned by the village are located. which the waterworks owned by the village are located. Senator Brown's, codifying the Fisheries, Forest and Game laws. These other bills were introduced:

These other bills were introduced:

Benator Havens', Appointing James C. Carter,
John Gilsey, Samuel L. Parrish and James H. Pierson a commission to complete the inlet between
Shinnecock Bay and the Atlantic Ocean and to repair the Shinnecock Canal, and appropriating \$200,000 for such purposes.

Senator Cullen's, Increasing from twelve to fifteen
the number of county detectives in Kings.

Senator La Roche—To improve the Willinck entrance to Prospect Park, and to open and improve
Washington place between Washington and Flatbush avenues. bush avenues.

Bentor Ford's, appropriating \$5,000 to provide medals of honor to the militis and volunteer troops of this State for services performed in 1863 before the Battle of Gettysburg.

The Assembly Banks Committee will report adversely Mr. Sanders's dormant account Sav-ings Bank bill to-morrow. It provides that if an account has been permitted to be dormant in a bank for thirty years it shall revert to the

State.
Assemblyman Coughtry's bill permitting insurance companies other than life or fire to consolidate with other like companies will be reported favorably by the Assembly Insurance Committee to-morrow.

The Assembly Cities Committee to-morrow will report for reprinting and recommitment the Fallows bill recommended by the Mazet Committee, providing for the appointment of a commission to revise the charter of New York city. The amendment suggested by the Governor that the Commissioners receive \$20 per day for each day that they are actively engaged with the commission has been stricken out.

THE WATER SUPPLY QUESTION. Assembly Cities Committee Gives a Hearing

on the Fallows and Morgan Bills. ALBANY, Feb. 15.-The Assembly Cities Committee to-day gave a hearing on the three bills relating to the water supply question of New York city. These bills are Mr. Demarest's, repealing the charter of the Ramapo Water Com pany: Mr. Fallows's, providing that before a contract is made with a private water corporation, the contract must be approved by the Board of Public improvements, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and threefourths of the Municipal Assembly, and Mr Morgan's, increasing the city's power to ac quire watersheds in adjacent counties by condemnation proceedings. A delegation from the Merchants' Association of New York city, which has been considering and investigating the water supply question for some time at its own expense, was present in support of the Morgan bill, which was drawn up by the Association. Mr. Herbert Limburger, representing the firm of Lauterbach, Hoadly & Johnson, appeared

of Latterbach, Hoadly & Johnson, appeared in opposition, and the Hon. Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of New York city, was also present to support the Morgan bill.

Mr. Limburger spoke in opposition to all bills, saying they were injudicious, especially in view of the fact that the Legislature is about to appoint a charter commission which would undoubtedly take into consideration the water complications of the greater city. He constended that the Ramano Water Company had complications of the greater city. He con-tended that the Ramapo Water Company had no more powers than any other private water

tended that the Ramapo Water Company had no more powers than any other private water company.

Former Senator Guy, Mr. Heinrichs and Comptroller Coler argued in favor of the Morgan bill, saying that this measure would settle the question of giving the city a good water supply and at the same time give it the powers enjoyed by other cities and counties.

Mr. Demarest spoke in favor of his bill, saying that the charter of the Ramapo Company should be annufied, as it had never lived up to the rights accorded it by the Legislature.

The committee also considered the Coler bills introduced by Mr. Fallows, which give the Comptroller power to pass upon all purchases made by city officials, and if not bought at the actual market price, to refuse to pay for them; also that the Corporation Counsel can not confess judgment against the city for an amount less than \$10,000 without consulting the Comptroller and the Mayor, Mr. Coler spoke in favor of the bills and said that the Corporation Counsel was going outside of his province when he settled financial affairs that should come under the jurisdiction of the Comptroller.

Assistant Corporation Counsel. Thomas J.

a list of all payments made by the Cometroller without having consulted the Mayor or Common Council. Mr. Coler replied that if he did he would have to bring up all the records of his office.

DRINK AT SOLDIERS' HOME.

and Smith. ALBANY, Feb. 15 .- At the Bath Soldiers' Home investigation before the committee of the State Board of Charities to-day, Col. Shepherd, the commandant of the home, gave some interesting testimony. A cabinet containing whiskey and cigars, purchased from the can teen fund of the home, he said, stood in the rear office of the administration building. The commandant, the Adjutant, and Trustees Campbell, Smith and Shoemaker, had each a key to it. The trustees had been accustomed to bringing their friends whenever they desired and treating them from this supply. On Sundays, Trustees Campbell and Smith had brought friends in large numbers from the town and entertained them in this way. He found the practice in vogue and permitted it until November, 1898, when he stopped it. A bill for \$912 for this liquor and these eigars was produced in evidence by Col. Shepherd. The witness admitted that he had patronized the cabinet himself about four times each week. Champagne and extra lood were purchased from the canteen fund for the entertainment of the trustees when they visited the home. The bills were paid through the audit of the trustees themselves.

Col. Shepherd said that when audit was resused to a bill of the home by the State Comptroller, the trustees would order it paid from the canteen fund. Trustee Campbell, Col. Shepherd swore, issued to persons not connected with the home certificates which entitled them to half rate transportation on the railroads from Bath. The agreement with the railroads from Bath beef, but that Trustee Campbell told him he had better leave that matter alone; that supplies like beef, butter and eggs should be purchased from local farmers and dealers. The home paid local dealers six cents per pound, and 20,000 pounds of meat was the monthly consumption. until November, 1898, when he stopped it. A

THE BARREN ISLAND NUISANCE. The State Board of Health Reports That

the Complaints Are Unfounded. ALBANY, Feb. 15 .- The annual report of the State Board of Health has this to say of the Barren Island nuisance: "The season of 1800 at Barren Island was

notable mainly as being the test of the effielency of the Arnold system of disposing of the garbage of the city of New York. "During the year a number of letters, addressed generally to the Governor, complain-

ing of foul odors from the island have been referred to our Inspector. Partly in consequence of these the Inspector has made a number of visits to Arverne and Rockaway, interviewing several of the writers of these letters, but more especially others, visitors as well as residents of these places, and has found that, aside from members of the "Anti-Barren Island League," there was little or ne complaint. Even members of the "league" reluctantly admitted that the odors were not nearly as bad as in previous years. The inspector has also frequently visited the Coney Island resorts. Canarsie and Bergen Beach, and found none to complain in any, except at Bergen Beach, and very little complaint was made there, the nearest resort to Barren Island. of these the Inspector has made a number of

made there, the nearest tests island.

"While under certain atmospheric conditions "While under certain atmospheric conditions are this plant can be detected at While under certain atmospheric conditions the odors from this plant can be detected at the places from which these complaints are sent, it is so modified by the appliances before mentioned that it is scarcely noticeable, and is not in any way injurious or detrimental to health or comfort. It is submitted that the fact that the thousands of well-to-do people who filled the hotels and boarding houses in those places remained there, many of them during the entire summer senson, is a complete and final refutation of the charges made in these letters of complaint.

IF YOU OWN REAL ESTATE, you are naturally interested in the condition of the market. THE SUN gives this each day in

whistles of their locomoraves within 1,500 feet of a grade crossing, except in cities.

Mr. Romson's, providing for the opening and extending of Bedford avenue in Brooklyn.

Also, for the laving out and improvement of Remsen avenue in Brooklyn.

Mr. Sanda', exempting portable stoves and ranges from the provisions of the lien law.

Mr. J. B. Fitzgerald's, authorizing the Police Commissioners of New York city to reinstate Thomas G, liellon, as expoliceman who resigned in 1855.

Mr. Traibor's, authorizing the Police Commissioners of New York city to reappoint Engene Thompson, who resigned in 1852.

Mr. Fancher's, making the education of Indian children on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations compulsory.

Sensite Cullars, appointing the Police Commissioners of New York city to reappoint Engene

KILLS THE GERMS.

Ten Minutes Four Times a Day will cure Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma. Ten Minutes Every Hour will cure Consumption and Pneumonia

Ten Minutes at Bedtime will cure a Cold Five Minutes at Any Time will cure

Your Money Refunded if

it Fails. Hyomet is the only Germicide which can be in-haled. It can be used while at work, in the church, at the theatre, or in street cars. Contains no poison-ous compounds or dangerous chemicals. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Complete Outhi, \$1.00. Trial Outhi, 25c. Send for five days' treatment tree. THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

MEETING OF THE REGENTS.

R. Parsons Elected Secretary-Separate Charter to Gallup's Brooklyn School.

ALBANY, Feb. 15,-The State Board of Regents this afternoon elected as Secretary Mr. J. Russell Parsons, Jr., who has been acting temporarily as such since the resignation of Dr. Meivil Dewey. The salaries of Mr. Parson and of Dr. Dewey, who is still State Librarian and Director of Home Education, were each fixed at \$5,000, beginning with the fiscal year. Oct.

birector of Home Education, were each fixed at \$5,000, beginning with the fiscal year. Oct. 1. next. Until the end of the present fiscal year the temporary arrangement as to salaries made at the last meeting will stand, each receiving at the rate of \$5,750 per annum.

The Regents granted a separate charter to Asa O. Galiup of the New York Preparatory School for his Brooklyn branch. This action was taken after the Regents had listened to a statement from Mr. Galiup. At a previous meeting the Regents ordered either the discontinuance of the Brooklyn branch or that Mr. Galiup should show cause why the charter of the New York Preparatory School itself should not be revoked. Mr. Galiup is the brother-inlaw of Dr. Melvil Dewey, and it was alleged that he had advertised that his school possessed peculiar advantages, perhaps on account of his iormer connection with the Regents. Competing schools in New York had complained of his methods, but to-day's action of the Regents shows that there was a misunderstanding, the Regents announcing that there had been no intention on their part to discredit Mr. Gallup, whose schools prepare students for college and Regents examinations.

William Warren Potter of Buffalo, William S. Elv of Rochester and Maurice J. Lewi of New York, nominated by the State Medical Society, and Asa S. Couch of Fredonia, J. Willis Candes of Syracuse and John M. Lee of Rochester, nominated by the Homeopathic Society, were appointed State Medical Examiners to succeed themselves for a term of three years from Aug. 1, 1900.

The Regents approved the plan of establishing at Altred University a school of instruction in the science and technology of clay working and ceramics.

Appointed Aide-de-Camp on the Governor's ALBANY, Feb. 15.-Gov. Roosevelt to-day designated Engineer Lieutenant-Commander assignated Engineer Lieutenant-Commander Alfred Brooks Fry of the Naval Militia, New York city, as an aide-de-camp on his staff, vice Lieutenant-Commander Samuel Dana Greene, who was drowned recently while skating on the Mohawk River at Schenectady. Engineer Lieutenant-Commander Fry has been serving on the staff of Capt. Miller, the commandant of the State Naval Militia.

Bills Signed by the Governor ALBANY, Feb. 15.-Gov. Roosevelt has signed the following bills: the following bills:

Mr. Hill's appropriating \$11,552, the unexpended balance of a former appropriation to be expended for expenses of the Canal Advisory Commission.

Mr. Parrison's appropriating \$8,000 additional for rebuilding a canal bridge at Brockport.

Mr. Fallow's bill providing for the payment of arrears of salary and unpaid salaries of teachers and other employees of the school boards of the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, New York city.

Junior Hatfield Convicted. PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 15 .- A jury in the Court of Quarter Sessions this evening brought in a verdict of guilty against Junior Hatfleid on two indictments for embezzlement from the Dime Savings and Loan Association, of which he was the Paterson manager. Hatfleld is to be tried on two more indictments of a like nature. His counsel will appeal.

MAN AND WIFE. See Changes as They Change.

To sweeten sour human nature, one of the best methods is to leave off coffee if it gives you dyspepsia or makes you nervous.

"I asked husband this morning to

write out a testimonial for the Postum Cereal Co., and from it I quote, 'I am pleased to be able to state that my wife has been cured of sick headaches and "general cussedness" by leaving off cof-fee and using your Postum Food Coffee. My home is now a happy one.' "I am forced to admit his joke contains more than a modicum of truth, for I find now I have complete control of my

nerves, while formerly I was often irritable, and husband himself has been entirely cured of insomnia by leaving off coffee and taking up Postum. He sleeps now like a baby, from the time he goes to bed, until morning, and perhaps his improvement is partly a reason for his seeing such an improvement in me. At any rate, our old sickness and troubles have disap-"I had tried everything for my sick

headaches, but as long as I stuck to the coffee the headaches stuck to me. It took us a little while to learn that we must follow the directions in making Postum, in order to obtain a really palatatable, delicious beverage. People must get over the idea that they can make it in any kind of a slipshod way and have it good. The great element in making good Postum is to allow it plenty of time to boil. That is certainly simple enough, and when the cook becomes accustomed to making Postum, one can depend upon

a regular quality every morning.
"I know people who seem to be able to drink coffee with no bad effects; and on the other hand, I know that probably onehalf of all my friends are more or less unpleasantly affected with coffee, when they persist in using it, but Postum has obtained a strong hold since its qualities have become known, and a great many of our friends are steady users of Postum in place of the ordinary coffee, and you may be sure every family that has used Postum for even one month will be ready to testify to the improvement in health.

"If you should publish this letter, please suppress my name, as I have a horror of undue notoriety. If any one will take the trouble to write you for my name and address, I will cheerfully answer any questions that may be asked, and furnish satisfactory evidence to substantiate my statements. Respectfully,"
Mrs. ____, Hyde Park, London, Cas.